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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Identical letters dated 4 April 2003 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

The toll of Palestinian martyrs, the toll of destruction and the extent of human suffering throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, continue to rise as Israel, the occupying Power, continues to wage its brutal military campaign against the Palestinian people. With complete disregard and contempt for international law, including international humanitarian law, the forces of the occupying Power continue to wilfully kill, raid, destroy, abduct, detain and impose severe collective punishments on the civilian population under occupation, deepening the already dire humanitarian crisis. War crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations continue to be committed by the Israeli occupying forces on a daily basis.

It is against this tragic backdrop that the Palestinian people yesterday marked one year since the deadly Israeli invasion of the Jenin refugee camp, in which dozens of Palestinian civilians were killed, hundreds of homes were destroyed and thousands were displaced or left homeless. The horror, devastation and anguish of those days continue to haunt us, and we maintain that those responsible for the war crimes perpetrated against the Palestinian people during that attack must be held accountable and brought to justice. The inability of the international community to take measures to seriously address such crimes and atrocities has undoubtedly allowed Israel to continue to act with impunity against the Palestinian people and to continue the bloodshed.

In the past two weeks alone, while the eyes and ears of the world have been turned to the grave situation in Iraq, the Israeli occupying forces have committed innumerable violations and grave breaches of the Fourth Geneva Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. Since my last letter to you, at least 25 Palestinians have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces, including seven of whom were killed yesterday alone. Among those killed have been several innocent children. Only three of the recent tragic incidents in which Palestinian children have been killed by the occupying forces include the killing of a 12-year-

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old girl, Christine George Sa'deh, in Bethlehem on 25 March 2003, the killing of a 14-year-old boy, Jihad Abdelaziz Nazal, in Qalqilya yesterday as he stood outside his home, and the killing of an 18-year-old boy, Ibrahim Abdelnour Abu Shaloof, in a missile strike on Gaza yesterday.

In addition, the Israeli occupying forces have continued to raid cities, towns, villages and refugee camps throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, interrogating thousands and abducting and detaining dozens of people. Moreover, this week, the occupying forces once again began rounding up Palestinian males in certain areas. On Wednesday, the occupying forces raided the Tulkarem refugee camp, blocking all roads leading to and from the camp with barbed wire and imposing a curfew on the entire camp. Using loudspeakers, the occupying forces then ordered all males between the ages of 14 and 40 to leave their homes and to gather in the courtyard of a school belonging to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), which the forces had occupied, or to face punishment. The 1,000 boys and men were then boarded onto buses and forcibly taken to the Nur al-Shams refugee camp, a few kilometres east of Tulkarem, and ordered not to return to their homes until the occupying forces completed their searches. Several of those rounded up were arrested and detained by the occupying forces. Today, a similar military raid and search is being conducted in Jenin by the occupying forces, in addition to the raid and search of more than 30 homes in the city last week.

At the same time, Israel, the occupying Power, has continued its illegal practice of home demolitions. Dozens more Palestinian homes throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, have been deliberately destroyed in recent weeks, displacing and dispossessing several more Palestinian families. Further, the occupying Power continues to confiscate more Palestinian land and to pursue its illegal settler colonialism at a feverish pace. Among recent measures, reported to be coordinated with the Israeli Prime Minister's office, has been the move of several illegal Israeli settlers into a new settlement adjacent to the densely populated Arab neighbourhood of Ras al-Amud in Occupied East Jerusalem. The continuous transfer of Israeli settlers into the Occupied Palestinian Territory and the ongoing confiscation of land represent blatant attempts by the occupying Power to colonize the Palestinian land and are flagrant violations of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

This letter is in follow-up to our previous 162 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 17 March 2003 (A/ES-10/222-S/2003/326), constitute a basic record of the crimes committed by the Israeli occupying forces against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

Accordingly, in follow-up to the above-mentioned letters, it is my deep regret to inform you that, since our last letter to you, the Israeli occupying forces have killed at least 25 Palestinians, including children, raising the total number of martyrs to 2,290 Palestinians. (The names of the martyrs that have been identified thus far are contained in the annex to the present letter.)

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 4 April 2003 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem*

Tuesday, 18 March, to Thursday, 3 April 2003

Tuesday, 18 March 2003

1. Ali Musa 'Alan
2. Nabeel Mohammed Dwidar
3. Nasr Eldin Mustafa Asedeh

Sunday, 23 March 2003

Ibrahim Mohammed Alfleet

Monday, 24 March 2003

Ahmed Imad Fayez Abahreh (15 years old)

Tuesday, 25 March 2003

1. Mahmoud Bassam Nasar (14 years old)
2. Muwafaq Abdelraziq Badawneh
3. Nader Salameh Al-Jawarish
4. Alaa' Eldin Mohammed Ayad
5. Christine George Sa'deh (12 years old)

Thursday, 27 March 2003

1. Iyad Khalil Fayad
2. Ihab Said Jars

Friday, 28 March 2003

Mohammed Awad Muqbil Ghanem

Sunday, 30 March 2003

Mohammed Ahmed Darwish (15 years old)

Monday, 31 March 2003

1. Mahmoud Mohammed Al-Mashharawi
2. Mahmoud Ali Al-Najjar (18 years old)
3. Mohammed Farouk Tafesh (16 years old)

* The total number of Palestinians killed by the Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 2,290 martyrs.

Wednesday, 2 April 2003

Omar Musa Ahmed Matar (14 years old) (died from wounds sustained on 28 March)

Thursday, 3 April 2003

1. Khaled Ali Mohammed Rayan
2. Jihad Abdelaziz Nazal (14 years old)
3. Walid Tawfiq Al-Lidawi
4. Wisam Abdelkareem Al-Sha'ir
5. Ibrahim Abdelnour Abu Shaloof (18 years old)
6. Mahmoud Nafez Shaath
7. Iyad Mohammed Alyan

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Agenda item 54
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Letter dated 3 April 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 3 April 2003 addressed to you by Mr. Reşat Çağlar, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Umit **Pamir**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 3 April 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the letter dated 2 April 2003 addressed to the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr. Papadopoulos, by the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Denktaş, containing some ideas and measures aimed at building up trust and confidence between the two sides in Cyprus (see enclosure).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its enclosure could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Reşat **Çağlar**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

Enclosure

[2 April 2003]

Since our return from the Netherlands on 11 March 2003, I have been trying to reassess in depth the negotiating process resulting in the stalemate at The Hague.

On the basis of our re-evaluation and the responses given to the United Nations Secretary-General's proposals by both sides, I am now convinced more than ever that we have for too long overlooked the significance of the socio-psychological dimension of the problem, and especially the deep crisis of confidence between the two sides.

The Turkish Cypriot side sincerely wishes for a lasting settlement of the 40-year-old question of Cyprus. In achieving a sustainable and viable settlement that would be acceptable to both sides, the first meaningful step should, without doubt, be the improvement of the political environment to allow for the evolution of a working relationship between the two sides through the building up of trust and confidence. This would enable us to resolve pending issues, thus preparing the ground for a comprehensive settlement. The island is, no doubt, the common home of the two co-owner peoples in Cyprus.

In this context, I wish to share with you the following ideas and suggestions, which I believe could initiate a process of dialogue and consultation leading to a working relationship between us. This would greatly enhance the prospects for, and pave the way to, a mutually acceptable comprehensive settlement based on the political equality of the two sides and bring tangible benefits to both parties.

(a) As a first step, the fenced area of Varosha south of Dhimoktrathias street, including the area extending to the United Nations buffer zone, will be transferred to Greek Cypriot control to be opened for resettlement.

(b) Parallel to this, all restrictions on overseas trade, transport, travel and cultural and sporting activities coming from or going to both parts of Cyprus will be lifted. I am convinced that Turkey and Greece will also positively respond to this by removing the restrictions they apply to the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot sides respectively. We shall invite the United Nations and the European Union to acknowledge and give effect to these arrangements.

(c) Freedom of movement will be facilitated between the two sides, subject only to minimal procedures. The restrictions on the movement of tourists will also be lifted.

(d) Steps will be taken gradually for the normalization of the flow of goods between the two parties on the island. Cooperation shall be also encouraged between the institutions of both sides to identify and develop joint projects.

(e) The Turkish Cypriot side will lift the measures of July 2000 regarding the movement of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.

(f) A bilateral reconciliation committee will be established with the objective of promoting understanding, tolerance and mutual respect between the two parties. That committee will make specific recommendations for promoting bilateral contacts and projects.

These ideas and suggestions constitute a package and should be regarded as an integrated whole. The acceptance and implementation of this package will neither prejudice our respective positions nor be a substitute for a final settlement. I am prepared to discuss with you the above points and their modalities with the aim of initiating a cooperative relationship. In doing this, we could benefit from the assistance of the United Nations and the European Union. These measures, I believe, would bring a positive climate to the island and to our region.

On the basis of the foregoing, I am also ready to talk with you about the core issues of the comprehensive settlement and matters related to European Union membership with the objective of reaching a mutually satisfactory conclusion.

As we both support the good offices mission, I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of this letter to the United Nations Secretary-General.

(*Signed*) Rauf R. **Denktaş**

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Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Letter dated 4 April 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 4 April 2003, addressed to you by Mr. Reşat Çağlar, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex were to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ümit **Pamir**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 4 April 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letter of 3 April 2003 and its enclosure (A/57/777-S/2003/406, annex), I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a letter dated 4 April 2003, addressed to the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr. Papadopoulos, by President Denktaş, in response to Mr. Papadopoulos' reply to his first letter (see enclosure).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter were to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Reşat **Çağlar**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

Enclosure

Thank you for your prompt reply of 2 April 2003 (A/57/777-S/2003/403, annex), the contents of which I have duly studied.

I am still convinced that at the root of the long-standing Cyprus issue lies the deep crisis of confidence between the two sides. This factor has obstructed all efforts aimed at reaching a comprehensive settlement. The latest face-to-face talks process was not an exception to this.

My two-track proposal of 2 April 2003 was aimed at overcoming the crisis of confidence between the two peoples of the island and contributing to the normalization of relations between them, while giving a new impetus to the efforts targeting a comprehensive settlement.

I would now like to briefly comment on some of the points that you have raised in your letter:

1. As I have confirmed in my letter of 2 April 2003, the Turkish Cypriot side continues to support the good offices mission of the Secretary-General.

2. It was the Turkish Cypriot side that initiated the latest face-to-face talks. In this context, we engaged in good faith in the negotiation of the United Nations Secretary-General's suggestions and actively put forward ideas for improvement. The Turkish Cypriot side also actively engaged in all of the work of the Technical Committees. You also expressed reservations regarding the Secretary-General's plan and put forward suggestions. In fact, at The Hague, the Greek Cypriot side insisted on strict conditions for submitting the Secretary-General's plan to referendum. Again, at The Hague, I proposed that we should discuss the amendments both sides want, and if agreed, to put the plan to referenda. I am sure you will agree that we can only tackle the core issues in the framework of such a process.

Let me confirm once again that the Turkish Cypriot side has always been for a mutually acceptable and freely negotiated settlement. In my view, the main reason for not realizing this objective is due to the failure to secure a socio-psychologically conducive environment, the achievement of which would have facilitated the evolution of a working relationship between the two sides, primarily through the building up of trust and confidence. It is this particular need that my proposals are set to address in practical terms.

I would, therefore, like to state that my proposals are still on the table. Because of the critical nature of the need to address the issue of trust and confidence in the building up of a partnership in the context of a comprehensive settlement, I will continue to pursue this subject and hope that you will look at my proposals with a new perspective.

I am also sending a copy of this letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) Rauf R. **Denktaş**
President